From: Otto, Martha

Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2015 4:34 PM

To: Forren, John <Forren.John@epa.gov>

Cc: Grifo, Francesca <Grifo.Francesca@epa.gov>

Subject: Posting the disclaimer -- Follow up from August 5th Scientific Integrity Panel

Importance: High

Sensitivity: Confidential

Hi, John,

Thank you for your reply. The full Scientific Integrity Panel has now agreed that EPA should post the disclaimer with the 2006 report, "Effects of External Currents and Dissimilar Metal Contact on Corrosion from Lead Service Lines." I believe that the report is hosted on the EPA Region 3 website as an archived document. I found it at the following website:

http://www.epa.gov/region03/dclead/Grounding_Effects_Study_Final_November_2006.pdf

Could you please ask your web folks to post the disclaimer (below) with the report? It should appear whenever someone views the report online. Please let us know when the disclaimer is live. At that point, we will send a letter to [redacted] informing him of the decision to post the disclaimer.

I will be out of town for the next three weeks. We are hoping to close this out before the end of the fiscal year, if possible. Please copy Francesca when you reply.

Thank you for your help with this!

Regards,

Marti

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NOTICE: EPA does not have the data, a Quality Assurance Project Plan, or a Quality Management Plan associated with this 2006 report entitled, “Effects of External Currents and Dissimilar Metal Contact on Corrosion from Lead Service Lines.” The report was prepared by Dr. Steve Reiber, Formerly of HDR Engineering, and Laura Dufresne of The Cadmus Group, Inc., and finalized in November 2006. Readers are cautioned that other research has not reached the same conclusion as the report and the Science Advisory Board (SAB) has discussed reasons for the discrepancy. When asked to comment on whether partial lead service line replacement (PLSLR) might cause elevated lead levels at the tap due to galvanic corrosion, the SAB concluded that:

The number of studies to examine the ability of PLSLR to reduce lead exposure is small and those studies have major limitations (small number of samples, limited follow-up sampling, lack of information about the sampling data, limited comparability between studies, etc.). Overall the SAB finds that, based on the current scientific data, PLSLRs have not been shown to reliably reduce drinking water lead levels in the short term, ranging from days to months, and potentially even longer. Additionally, PLSLR is frequently associated with short-term elevated drinking water lead levels for some period of time after replacement, suggesting the potential for harm, rather than benefit during that time period. Available data suggest that the elevated tap water lead levels tend to then gradually stabilize over time following PLSLR at levels both above and below those observed prior to PLSLR.

More information can be found in the Science Advisory Board report at:

http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab%5Csabproduct.nsf/964CCDB94F4E621685257919007260 6F/$File/EPA-SAB-11-015-unsigned.pdf